REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,659.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

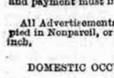
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. ARCOT, 1782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 18th November 1876.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th November and on MONDAY, the 13th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th October 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander G. Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Musulipatam, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

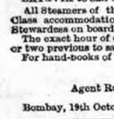
The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, 19th October 1876 No. 9, Hummum Street.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	From Liverpool.	Bombay.
SURAT	3141	540	G. C. Burns	13th	Nov. 1876. Southampton.
PEKIN	3777	630	W. Woolcott	29th	Southampton.
SUMATRA	2485	450	C. Andersen	27th	Southampton.
				Dec.	
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th	Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th	Southampton.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2621 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship ASSAM, 3,633 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 4th November 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2147	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

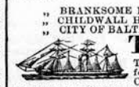
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. MACEDONIA.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 18th instant, positively. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MACEDONIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following:—

10 bales grey shirting 8lb.
2 cases white gauze.
2 cases ,, full embroidery net.
1 case ,, satiny.
5 cases snuff boxes.
2 cases white foolscap paper.
1 case grey shirtings.
1 large column beam weighing machine with iron scales, and 1 ton of weights.
1 weighing machine to weigh one half ton.
On account of Gholam Hoosain Allybhoy
About 7 tons of new 56 lbs weights.
On account of Sorabjee Nowrojee.
20 dozens quarts of Cutler, Palmer and Co. Champagne.
10 ,, pints do. do.
10 ,, E. J. Madeira imported by the same firm.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

2 cases magenta colour.
1 ,, accordians.
1 ,, black unions.
1 bale linen drills.
2 ,, grey shirtings.
1 large column beam weighing machine with iron scales, and 1 ton of weights.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Lady's and Gentlemen's saddles, gun, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Captain W. S. Hore, the same comprises rich vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, plated ware such as dish covers, hot-water curry dishes, cruet and egg frames, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, spoons and forks, cutlery, linen, &c., carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in two pieces, side-board, whatnot teapoys, dining room chairs, circular, pier, and writing tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoner, screens, ornament stands, brass four post bedstead, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, cloths and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, lady's and gentlemen's saddles, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Horses and Ponies in the Stable of Abdool Ruzar, at Byculla, opposite to Messrs Treacher & Co,

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

30 Horses and ponies.
The horses are now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Action at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

18 cases of Eau de Colnque.
A double barrelled Breech loading pin fire gun by Needham in case with fittings.
A lot of spare loaded ammunition.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and porcelainware, a cottage piano, a light office brougham, a serviceable horse, &c., at Byculla, near to the Byculla Club.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse, &c., the property of W. H. Goode, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 8th November 1876.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION!

ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR TENOR VOCALIST, Mr. GEORGE NORVILLE.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,

BOWLED OUT.

And conclude with the Favorite Burlesque,

FRA DIAVOLO!

OR

THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CAPRERA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the above Vessel from NEW YORK, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS OF LADING for countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT due, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents ship Caprera.

Bombay, 7th November 1876.

FOR SALE.

TANK LOCOMOTIVES 5' 6" Gauge, Built by the Vulcan Foundry Company, Warrington, and by E. B. Wilson of Suds. Valued at Rs. 16,500 and Rs. 17,000.

Examined and reported upon by R. C. Hornby, Esq., Assistant Locomotive Superintendent B. B & C. I. Rai way. A copy of this Gentleman's report and valuation will be forwarded on application to intending purchasers. Price Rs. 12,000 each.

HAND FIRE ENGINES, second hand, in good order, with Copper Tanks.

One by Shand and Mason.
One by Mer yweather and Sons.
Price and particulars on application.

HOLMAN'S PATENT PUMPS.

4" Double Brass Barrels ..... Rs. 325.
6" do. do. do. ..... ,, 450.

Each with 24 feet of Suction Hose, Strainer, Delivery Hose Couplings, Copper Nozzle, and Jet.

TANGYE BROTHERS TRIPOD PUMPS.

4½" Bore with 18 feet Suction Hose and Strainer ..... Rs. 75.
6" ,, 15 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 105.

Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN.
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on the 15th instant, for certain works in connection with the construction of the NEW PUMPING ENGINE, BOILER HOUSE, and STORE ROOM in H.M.'s DOCKYARD, BOMBAY.

Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders should be accompanied with a Deposit of 2½ per cent on the tendered amount to be forfeited in the event of refusal or delay to sign the necessary agreement.

F. W. STEVENS, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th November 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Modern Art—A series of superb Line Engravings from the Works of Distinguished Painters, with descriptive Text; by James Daffome, Royal Folio, half bound morocco, gilt	150 0
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy with directions for the Nursery and Sick Room, &c. Illustrated	10 8
Baker's Clouds in the East. Second Edition	12 8
Barraud's Drawing from Nature. Illustrated by Coloured Plates, new edition	14 8
All the Year Round, volume 16	4 0
The Code of Criminal Procedure with Notes and Appendix, paper cover, Rs. 4-8, cloth	5 0
Thurston's Report on Machinery and Manufactures in the Vienna Exhibition 1873	11 4
The Races of Man and their Geographical Distribution, from the German of Oscar Peschel	6 8
The Maid of Strulsund, a Story of the 30 Years' War; by De Liefde	5 4
The Atelier du Lys, or an Art Student in the Reign of Terror; by the Author of "Mademoiselle Mori," 2 vols	8 4
Randolph's Life of "Stonewall" Jackson. Illustrated	6 8
Hilton's Lectures on Rest and Pain: the Treatment of Accidents and Surgical Diseases	6 8
From Cadet to Colonel: the Record of a Life of Active Service; by Major General Seaton	3 12
The Book of British Ballads, edited by S. C. Hall. Profusely Illustrated	14 8
Voyle's Dictionary of Military Terms. Third Edition, 1876	11 4
Gilbert's Fifty "Bab" Ballads. Illustrated. New Edition	5 4
The Customs' Laws and Tariff Act, 1876; by F. J. Hamel	4 4
The Merchant Shipping Act 39 and 40 Vict., 1876 ...	0 12
Ilbert's Merchant Shipping Act, 1876	2 8
Craig's Your Luck's in Your Hand, or the Science of Modern Palmistry. Illustrated	2 8
One of them; by Charles Lever. Illustrated	2 8
Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, Ancient Classics for English Readers	1 12
Scenes with the Hunter and Trapper in Many Lands	1 12
Remarkable Providences and Proofs of Divine Revelation	2 8
Little Wide-awake: a Story Book for Little Children; by Mrs. Sale Barker, 400 Pictures	3 12
Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes, 300 Pictures	3 12
Household Tales and Fairy Stories, 380 Pictures ...	3 12
The Doctor's Family; by Girardin. Illustrated	3 12
English Sacred Poetry, selected by R. A. Willmott. New Illustrated Edition	14 8
Mackay's Gems of English Poetry. New Illustrated Edition	5 4
Turkistan: Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkistan, Khokand, Bukhara, and Kuldja; by Dr. E. Schuyler. Maps and Illustrations, 2 vols. 8vo	29 0
Ind-maur's Principles of the Common Law, 1876 ..	13 12
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, volume 73 ...	4 8
Field's Aural Surgery: a Treatise on the Curable Forms of Ear Disease	4 4
Kinloch's Large Game Shooting in Thibet and the North-West. 2nd Series. Illustrated	14 8
Central Africa! Naked Truths of Naked People; by Col C. Chaille Long. Illustrated	12 8
Mohr's to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, with Coloured Illustrations, &c	16 8
American Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil; by the Rev. Samuel Manning	5 8
Jones's Finger-Ring Lore—Historical, Legendary, Anecdotal. Illustrated	5 4
The Last Act, being the Funeral Rites of Nations and Individuals; edited by W. Tegg	3 12
Blaserna's Theory of Sound in its relation to Music.	3 12
The Institutes of Narada. Translated for the first time from the unpublished Sanscrit original; by Dr. Julius Jolly	7 8
Cooper's Verity and Value of the Miracles of Christ.	1 12
Manual of Army Signalling. 1876	0 8
The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service; by Major General Sir G. Wolseley. Third Edition ...	3 4
In a Winter City; by "Onida." Cheaper Edition...	3 12
Keene's Handbook for Visitors to Delhi	2 4
The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes; by Bejunjee Rattonjee Kotewall	8 0
Life in the Southern Isles, or Scenes and Incidents in the South Pacific and New Guinea; by the Rev. W. W. Gill. Illustrated	4 0
Campbell's My Circular Notes: extracts from Journals &c., written while Travelling Westwards Round the World 1874-75. 2 vols. Illustrated	17 4
The Adventures of Captain Mago, B. C. 1000. From the French of Leon Cahun. Illustrated	7 8
Hunting the Snark; by Lewis Carroll. Illustrated ...	2 8
The Acre-Ocracy of England: a List of all Owners of 3,000 Acres and upwards, culled from the Modern Domesday Book	4 4
Idiomatic Sentences in English, Hindustanee, and Gujratee, for the Use of Students	3 8
The Conversation Manual, in English, Hindustanee, Persian and Pashtu; by Capt. G. T. Plunkett, R. E.	5 8
Eastern Persia: an account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission 1870-72. Edited by Sir F. J. Goldsmid and W. T. Blanford, 2 vols. Illustrated	29 0
The History of the Jewish Church; by Dean Stanley. Third Series. With Maps	9 12
The Fall in the Price of Silver, &c.; by Ernest Seyd.	1 12
Gold for India; or remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects, and Remedy; by Lewis G. Hynes, of H. M.'s Mint	1 0
Indian Public Works Finance, and the Fall in Silver; by W. Martin Wood	1 0
Parliamentary Report of the Select Committee on Depreciation of Silver, Minutes of Evidence, &c., 205 pages folio	3 12
The Production of Gold and Silver, the Demand for Gold, and the Price of Silver, being Selections from the Records of the Government of India	3 0
Masson's Three Centuries of English Poetry—Chaucer to Herrick	2 8
Laufrey's History of Napoleon the First. Vol. 3, 8vo	8 4
Lays of Ind; by Aliph Chesm. New Illustrated Edition Enlarged	6 0
The Atonement of Leam Dundas, a novel; by Mrs. Lynn Lynton, 3 vols	20 0
The Roof of the World, being a Narrative over the High Plateau of Tibet &c.; by Lieut.-Col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I. Sixty-six Illustrations. 4to	22 0
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WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE who have received the CIRCULAR and DRAFT MEMORIAL of the 9th October 1876, issued by direction of the Meetings held at Poona, are REQUESTED to ANSWER the same at their earliest convenience.

Members who have not received the Circular are requested to inform the Undersigned.

W. F. SINCLAIR, Joint Secretary.

Poona, 4th November 1876.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Association on MONDAY, the 20th of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 7TH NOV. 1876.

THE peace negotiations, so far as can be gathered from the meagre telegrams received, still progress favourably, although the funds in London yesterday were slightly lower, Consols having receded from 96⅛ to 96 and French Rentes from 105¼ to 105. In all probability, however, this is merely a reaction following the previous rapid rise combined possibly with prospects of dearer money, withdrawals from the Bank of England being advised yesterday of £150,000 for South America and £189,000 for Alexandria, making a total of £634,000 taken away from the Bank since last return.

Cotton in Liverpool still continues very strong. The sales yesterday reached 16,000 bales, a good day's business for a Monday, and prices evidently have an upward tendency, the only change in spot quotations being an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach, while G. F. Tinnivelly to arrive is also ⅛d. per lb. higher. The Manchester Piece Goods Market is also very firm, and altogether there is undoubtedly a very strong feeling about as to the future of the trade, which is all the more remarkable in the face of what might ordinarily be regarded as decidedly adverse news from America. Saturday's telegrams from New York quote a decline of ⅛ in ready Cotton and 1/16 cent in Futures, Mid. Uplands on the spot being now quoted at 11¼ cents, and January shipment at 11 15-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Saturday's Receipts	26,001	18,000	28,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,041,500	931,000	824,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unchanged. Wheat is 1s. per quarter lower, notwithstanding the fact of the American crop being estimated at 16 per cent below last year.

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 53⅜ per oz, but we hear private messages call it 53⅝d. per oz., and it is reported that a purchase of £350,000 has been made at that figure for America. This report, however, requires confirmation, as it seems a most unlikely thing that America, the great Silver producing country, should have to indent on London for supplies of the metal. The American Election now in progress may certainly have a considerable influence on the future of Silver as it depends to a great extent on what party comes into power, whether any active steps will be taken with respect to the coinage. In the meantime, however, unless merely with a view of rigging the market, it is difficult to see why America should be a buyer of Silver; and as regards the question of supplies in London, it is well known that a very large amount is being held over for higher prices, 54d. per oz., it is generally believed, being the limit.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has scarcely been a transaction of any kind reported. Rates opened at about yesterday's closing level, but with a firmer feeling, which gained ground during the day, the banks withdrawing almost entirely from buying and advancing their drawing rates ¼d. per rupee. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 3/32d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 8 3/32d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 8 29/32d.	,,

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight may be quoted at 99 1/16 buyers, 99½ sellers.

GOVERNMENT PAPER shows a decided steadier feeling, sellers being much less anxious to do business. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 99 3/8 to ½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with only a moderate business doing. Spinning and Weaving Shares are steadily declining owing to the advance in Cotton and our list shows a general fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. There seems little doubt now but that the growing Cotton Crop will be a small one, more especially of the description mostly used by the Local Mills, and as there is little probability of an equivalent rise in the value of Yarns, the prospects of the Mills for the coming season are much less favourable than they were. Bank of Bombays are again ¼ per cent. higher. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 5 lower, and Mazagons Rs. 20 higher, which may be taken as an indication of the views now entertained respecting the Cotton Green dispute. Little sympathy can be felt with the Colaba Company with whom the dispute first originated, but it will be a thousand pities if the dealers persevere in their attempt to remove the seat of business to Mazagon. Any trifling advantage gained in the lower rent paid for the ground, will be lost twice over in the inconvenience and expense arising from removing the market to such an out of the way place. Moreover the dealers themselves will eventually be the chief sufferers as the movement, if successful, will go a long way towards driving the trade more and more into the hands of up-country agents, from whom exporters are able to buy on sample or classification, without the necessity of selections.

COTTON to day has been firm and on the Green prices for half-pressed Cotton are, if anything, higher, Fully to Good Fair Wudwan having been bought at Rs. 175 to 178 per candy, rates which show a loss on Liverpool arrival currencies. Agents, however, for clean pressed Cotton on slightly easier terms. Good Fair Dholleras being obtainable at Rs. 179 per candy. In new Cotton there is nothing doing, the late rise having induced dealers to raise prices to quite a probibitive level, Rs. 220 being asked for Hingunghaut and Rs. 215 per candy for Broach full-pressed. Crop accounts are not materially altered, certainly not for the better. A well informed correspondent from the Berars writes :—"I have lately travelled through much of "the country and so far as I can learn the crop "will be a very late and by no means a full one. "The Jurree promises very well in most places, "but the bulk is only now in flower, and there "will therefore be danger from late rains. The "Bunnee is not satisfactory and in many "places I noticed quantities of plants "dried up and withered from want of "rain. In a few places boys are beginning to "cut Jowaree, but the bulk of this is still unripe, "and no Cotton will be picked even if ready till "the Jowaree is saved."

FREIGHTS are quiet but firm. For Liverpool the rate by steamer may be quoted at £2-6-3 to £2-7-6, but there is little enquiry at that. A wooden sailing ship is reported to have been placed on the Liverpool berth at £2 per ton, but we cannot hear of any engagements.

PIECE GOODS are extremely dull, and only a small business is passing. Prices have an easier tendency owing to the improvement in Exchange, and there are more sellers than buyers at current rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	104
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	710
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	713½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	309
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India t and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,200	250	125	6 do.	110
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	200	2,500	all	100*	2,400
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhowanagar M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	100 p.a.	1,700
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.a.	1,145
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.a*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co..	9.0	1,000	all	100 p.a.	895
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	560
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,100
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.a.	1,085
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,225
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	475	1,000	all	120 p.a.	1,075
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	880
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a*	1,080
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,050
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	980
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,065
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.a*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	275
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,320
Moorjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,080
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	330
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	950
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	935
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	395
Oriental	1,000	225	all	80 p.a*	810
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,210
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Soonderjee Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	935
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	125	p.a.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	970
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-3/0	5 p. c.	289
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	13 0-14 6	do.	24
Ditto	..	£20	65-7 8	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-12 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	19 6-15	do.	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	10 p. ct	1,350
Bombay Gas Company..	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct.	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	50 p. a.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. a.	215
Malabar Company, Ld .	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. a.	27
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	8 p. ct.	410
Vicgas Patent Slip Co..	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	88

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. NAPLES, 1,473 tons, Captain J. D. Eaton sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. ANGARIUS, 407 tons, Captain J. A. Kinnman, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP MAGNOLIA, 1,082 tons, Captain J. B. T. Cator, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon (September 4th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. Ellis, arrived in harbour, on the 6th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. DeCosta, Mr. Mendonca, and one hundred and thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE BARQUE CAPERA, 709 tons, Captain W. D Hichborn, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon (September 4th), with a cargo of 400 cases florida water, 100 cases sarasparille, 2 cases cards, 3 cases books, 8 000 cases kerosine oil, 100 cases spirit, 500 cases turpentine, 92 cases tobacco, 500 cases starch, 500 oars, 200 barrels raisins, 50 barrels pitch, 10 barrels plaster, 100 casks cement, 181 cases glassware, 200 bales drills, and some packages furniture. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

THE unusual weather we had on the 30th of last month, led every one to believe that there must have been very bad weather in the Bay of Bengal, and there were correct in their anticipations, as the steamers Bushire, Penang, and Almora which arrived in town yesterday afternoon, report that they had encountered on the 30th, at midnight, a severe cyclone which lasted for nearly thirty hours. Among the three vessels, the Penang appears to have suffered the most, her bulwarks were washed away. The Bushire lost three horses. The following account of the cyclone is taken from the log book of the latter vessel :

30th October, 5 P.M.—Fresh gale from E. S. E. with heavy running sea Ship labouring heavily and shipping seas fore and aft.

8. P. M.—Weather much the same, wind and sea increasing.

10-30 P.M.—Strong increasing gale. Began reducing sail.

11-20 P.M.—Took in all sail.

MIDNIGHT.—Wind increasing and sea too high to run before in safety. Brought ship to wind and altered figuring.

31st 1 A. M.—Ship hove to on starboard tack. Rapidly increasing gale.

2 A.M.—Heavy squalls and rising sea. Ship labouring heavily.

5-30 A.M.—Day drawn broke behind a heavy bank of clouds with a lurid light to E. S. E. accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning. Terrific squalls from S. W. with blinding rain. Ship behaving well, but shipping large quantities of water. Steaming half speed and keeping sea one foot on starboard bow.

7. A.M.—Squalls increasing in violence with heavy running sea. Ship laboring heavily. Threw deck load of timber overboard to save the vessel. Shipping large quantities of water. Burying herself at times and recovering herself with difficulty.

8. A.M.—Ship relieved of deck load, behaving herself better.

10 A.M.—Squalls of great force bursting over ship and burying her at times.

Noon.—Cyclone in full force with wind at E.S.E. and inclined to reel to the starboard.

12-30 P.M.—Weather clearing off for a few minutes.

1 P.M.—Cyclone returning with increased fury. Incessant and terrific gusts from S. E. with blinding rain. Ship burying herself at times with lee rail under water.

4 P.M.—Split foredeck weather boards and managed to batten up temporarily.

8-30 P.M.—Wind veering Southward; cyclone abating; squalls less frequent.

10 P.M.—Wind still varying to Southward. Squalls lighter and less frequent.

At noon of the 30th, the bearings were 16-48 North, and 93-8 East, and at noon of the 1st November, 1852 North and 9 -46. East.

The readings during the storm were as follows :

		Bar.	Ther.
30th October	4 P.M.	29-75	84
	8 P.M.	do	do.
	12 P.M.	29 68	85
31st ,,	4 A.M.	29-64	82
	8 A.M.	29-62	83
	Noon	29-60	83
	4 P.M.	29-52	82
	8 P.M.	29-55	80
	10 P.M.	29-60	80
	Midnight	29-65	80
1st November	4 A.M.	29-75	83
	8 A.M.	29 80	84
	Noon	29-86	84

—*Statesman*, Nov. 5

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Pehlwan (s).....	Ellis	Goa, Nov 4.
7	Caprera	Hichborn	New York, June 27.
	Magnolia	Cator	Rangoon, Sept 4.
	H M S Malabar	Kelly	Portsmouth, Oct 1.
	Albert Ehrensvard..	Bredelius	Greenock, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	H M S Crocodile ...	Sharpe	England.
	Naples (s).....	Eaton.....	Calcutta.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Ellis	Coast and Goa.

The steamer Ausgarins, Kumman, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Macedonia, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sir John Lawrence, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Gatherer, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.		
4	Iona	.....	Masulipatam.
	Puttalla (s)	.....	Bombay and S. Ports.
	Malda (s).....	.....	Calcutta and N. Ports.
5	Kilsyth	.....	Colombo.
	Alexandra	.....	North a sight.
	Niphon	.....	Boston to Calcutta.
Nov.	DEPARTURES.		
4	Hope	.....	Cocanada.
	Africa (s).....	.....	Bombay.
	Madura (s).....	.....	London.
5	Suzerain	.....	Cocanada.

PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. Sultan arrived at Colombo on Sunday and was expected at Madras on Monday. Below is a list of her passengers.

THE S.S. Sultan—From London landed at Colombo—Mrs. Dick Lander, child, and Miss Maud naid, Revd, Mr Elton, Mr. William F Fairlie, Mr. J. H. Duthie, Mrs. Glenny, two children and ayah, Revd. J. C. M Orilvie, Mr. H. Groome, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eaton, Miss Eaton and Miss Looe, Mr. J. S. Ingleby, Mrs. Andrea, Mr. and Mrs. Stark and Miss Florence Stark.

FOR MADRAS.—Colonel and Mrs, Deacon, two children, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs F G Shaw, child and ayah, Mrs. Miller and Miss Miller, Miss M. Miller, Miss V. Miller and maid, Mr. C. B. Gaskell, Mr. Archer-Norton, Mr. R Sharp, Miss Kate Alexander, Miss L. A. Prior, Miss S. D. Prior, Miss E Johnstone, Miss E. Linwell, Mr. Cherry, Miss M. E. Williams, Surgeon-Major C. J. Rogers, M. A., two Misses Rogers and Miss Gough, Mr. A. Archibald and Miss F. Bowen.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2099 Pekin (s), Woolcott—Mails 20th November.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1452 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1529 Strat (s), Burne—Mails, 13th November.

FOR TRIESTE.

1233 Juno (s), Sturli—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR HULL.

936 Whitehall, Gesch—Wallace & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1854 St Enoch, Browse—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

853 City of Halifax, Roberts—Ewart Latham & Co.
1297 King Cerdic, Austin—Wallace & Co.
880 Ortana, Thompson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1515 Kashgar (s), Baker—Mails, 14th November.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Cates—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

781 Adria (-), Breeze—P. and O. Co.
1314 Ethiopia (s), Atkinson—W. Nicol & Co.
1298 Lady Egerton, Self—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1268 William Douglas, Douglas—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR JEDDAH.

1253 Golconda (s),—P. & O. Co.
1706 Koina (s), Morrison—Esmail bin Califa.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

582 Augarius (s), Kimmann—H. Jumal.
470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

667 Albert Ehrensvard, Brebelius.
1332 Bulwark, Seator—W. Nicol & Co.
1457 City of Philadelphia, Call, Nusserwanjee Nusserwanjee.
547 Coconada (s), Morris—B. L. S. N. Co.
709 Caprera, Hichborn, Bell, Brandenburg &Co.
1478 Gatherer, Thomson—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
149 King Cerdic, Bettis.
1099 Laila, Vance.
426 Landsec, Dickson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
2971 Mindora, Sinclair.
1082 Magnolia, Cator.
467 Sir John Lawrence (s), Baldwin.
1240 Socotra (s), Stanratt—B. I. S. N. Co.
498 Valkyrien, Edom.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
713 Count-as of Elzin, Nacoda.
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphn, (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
1408 Diamond, (s), Stannard—C.
850 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Mav Frere, Guthrie.
4173 Malabar, Keilly.
Thetis (s), Ward.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 7.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—150, kegs, iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 12 cases whiskey and 51 cases geneva, Jehangerjee Rustomjee Balivala; 1 case binding cloth, 2 cases printed and copy books, 2 cases foolscap paper, and 20 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Sazba and C; 122 boxes oilmanstore, 5 boxes soap and 5 boxes cheese Goolamally Surafally; 10 cases cheese and 19 boxes oilmanstore, Mahomedally Bairoodin; 32 cases oilmanstore and 5 cases cheese, bacon and candles, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

Monarch s—150 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Strath dyne s—50, cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Virginia Schillizzi s—15 barrels tallow, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

Propontis s—12, cas es glassware, Jaffer Rimmull,

FROM GLASGOW.

Zante s—1 hogshead sherry, Cowasjee Manockjee.

FROM, BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—20, cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 818 packages wet dates, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 650 cwts. myrabollams, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—30 cases cuttlefish, Futtaha Seraba; 8 cases cuttlefish, R. Morrobaj; 3 cases peacock feathers, Mahomed Jumooli; 182 bales cotton, Nemchund Khimchund; 45 cases mother of pearl shells, and 6 cases olibanum, Hajee Essack Josub; 37 cases olibanum, 20 cases chundroose, and 24½ cwts E, teeth, Feerbhoy Assur.

FOR HULL.

White Hull—126¾ cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—40 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat s—20 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s—650 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Surat s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 275 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Adria s—54 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—61 cases sharkfins, Jairashboy Peerbhoy; 7 bales twist, Mahomedbhoy Amroodin; 55 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 90 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Harris, Lieut. Col., Bombay Asst Adjt. Genl R A, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 7.

Warren, Major, Bengal R. H. A., on duty, from Lucknow.
Heaviside, Lieut., Bengal R. H. A., on duty, from Lucknow.
Hicks, Lieut Col., Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 7.

Beaver, Lieut, Bengal R. H. A., from duty, to Lucknow.
Warren, Major, Bengal R. H. A, from duty, to Lucknow.
Cargill, Capt., Bombay 55th Regt., to rejoin, to Deolalee.
Wargan, Col., Bombay Ins. Genl. of Ord. and Magazines, on duty, to Poona.
Wood, Brig. Genl., Bombay Brig. Staff, on duty, to Deesa.
Tyndall, Capt., Bombay Staff, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 4.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr R C Laughlin, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-eight days to rejoin appointment, under Sec 18 (b) of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the forenoon of the 13th Sept 1876.

ADDL. GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr C E Gael, Ex Engr, 3rd grade (temporary), returned on the afternoon of the 16th Oct 1876, from the three months' privilege leave granted in Notification No 23, dated 26th June last, and received charge of the Neemuch Division from Mr R B Nelson on the afternoon of the 18th Oct.

Mr R B Nelson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, having been relieved of the charge of the Neemuch Division, is re-transferred to the Mhow Division.

Mr W A Smith, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the Bundelcund Road Division to the Mhow Division.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 1st Sept 1876, granted to Mr Edmund Hume Stephen Gasper, Probationary Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, is cancelled, and four months' leave of absence is granted to Mr Gasper, from that date, under Supplement F, Sec 3 and 4, of the Civil Leave Code.

Leave of Absence—Mr Daniel Arthur King, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, for three months, under Supplement F, Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date which he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr J McCarthy, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 2nd to 4th Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.—Lucknow, the 30th October 1876.

With reference to Inspector-General's Notification No. 86, dated the 11th Aug 1876, Mr J C Wyatt, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 23rd instant, and is posted to the Allahabad Special Division, which he joined on the same date.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr J Robinson, Temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, Bareilly Division, Military Works, with effect from the 25th July 1876, the date on which he has availed himself of the same.

This Office Notification No 27, of 19th July 1876, granting one month's privilege leave, is hereby cancelled.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr H W Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Agra Division, Military Works, from 1st Nov 1876.

Mr T Cobb, temp rary Ex Engr, 4th grade, was relieved of his duties in the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, on the 10th instant, and reported his departure for Hyderabad on the 12th idem.

Lt Nicholson, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, returned from the privilege leave granted him by Notification No 1451 of the 9th ultimo, on the 6th instant, and resumed charge of the office of the 2nd Peshawar Division, Military Works, on that date.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—CALCUTTA RAILWAYS.

Capt W A J Wallace, R E, Dep Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Rai ways at Calcutta, made over charge of his office on the afternoon of 12th Oct 1876.

Maj C H Luard, R E, Dep Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, rejoined his appointment on the forenoon of the 23rd Oct 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J R Scott, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley state Railway.

Mr C W Hodson and Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, are transferred from the Tirhoot State Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr W Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Western Rajputana State Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway.

With reference to Mily Dept G G O of the 11th Oct 1876, Lt G F Wilkes, R E, 2nd Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Thirhoot State Railway, is granted fifteen days subsidiary leave, with effect from the 16th Oct 1876.

Mr R W Arundell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 4th Sept 1876.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W Johnstone, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to Fatehabad Division, Neemuch State Railway, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from 20th Oct 1876, or such subsequent date as he can avail himself of it.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr R S Reynolds, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 1st Nov, or from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr W W Shanks, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, is appointed to the charge of the Northern Division from the date of Mr. Reynolds' departure on p rivilege leave.

Mr F A Hawkes, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Northern Division, is transferred to Porada Section.

Mr W L Buyers, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, No 5 Mahanaddi Survey Division, is transferred to the Assam Extension Survey, from 1st Nov 1876.

T E Owen, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Division, is posted to the Seebsagur Railway, from 1st Nov 1876.

Mr J Barron, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Porada Section, is granted two months, privilege leave from 1st Nov 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr F E Braham, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, No. 5 Mahanaddi Survey Division, is transferred to the Seebsagur Railway Survey Division, from 1st Nov. 1876.

Mr J M Luff, Ex Engr 2nd grade, Assam Extension Survey Division, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, from 1st Nov. 1876.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Lt R Jennings, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway by Director of State Railways' Notification No 144, dated 15th Sept 1876, joined the Peshawar Survey Divisi on on the afternoon of the 15th Oct 1876.

Mr R W Arundell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Bakrala Division, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th Oct 1876.

Mr W C Hennessey, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty from the six months' leave on medical certificate granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette" Notification No 1360, dated 14th April 1876.

Mr J E Rowe, Extra Asst Comr, from the Delhi to the Gurgaon district.

Mr E B Peacock, Asst Comr, from the Gurgaon to the Montgomery district.

Mr D B Sinclair, Asst Comr, from the Montgomery to the Mooltan district.

The Reverend G W Manson, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, attached to H M's 92nd Highlanders stationed at Mooltan, has obtained four months' privilege leave on Medical Certificate of absence under Sec 3, of Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st Nov 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr C R Lindsay, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, obtained privilege leave of absence from the 21st to the 26th Oct 1876, both days inclusive.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Morris, Dist Supt of Police, on duty at the Central Police Office, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 1st Nov.

Mr D B McCracken, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Peshawar, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police on duty at the Central Police Office, vice Mr Morris.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, November 4.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Local-Lt T J Ryves, Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, who reported his return from furlough on the 27th of Sept 1876, the usual subsidiary leave.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr R A Wilkes, Asst Dist Supt of Police, officiated as Dist Supt of Police, Agra, from 12th Oct 1876, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt G H Cantor.

Mr R H Davis, Asst Dist Supt of Police, was deputed on special duty to Bareilly on the occasion of the visit of H R H the Prince of Wales to the N-W Provinces from the forenoon of the 28th Feb to the forenoon of the 9th March 1876.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following reversions :—

In modification of Notification No 503A, dated 25th Sept 1876, Mr A H Davis, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Agra, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, on being relieved by Mr E A Wallace, and to be posted to the Cawnpore Dist.

In modification of Notification No 503A, dated 25th Sept 1876, Mr E A Wallace, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Agra, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, on being relieved by Capt C H Cantor, and to be posted to the Agra Dist.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The untaken portion of the one year's furlough granted to Mr M S Howell, Joint Mag, 2nd grade, by Notification No 1099A, dated 1st July 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Mr H B Webster, Mag and Collr, who reported his return from special leave on the 19th Oct 1876, the usual subsidiary leave.

The untaken portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to Mr P S Bullock, Asst Mag and Collr, Bareilly, by Notification No 984A, dated 2 th June 1876, is hereby cancelled.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

In continuation of Notification No 1307A, dated 13th Oct 1876, Mr F S Bull ck, Asst Mag and Collr, Bareilly, to the charge of the Pilibhit Sub-division, vice Mr C W Mellor.

Mr W Barry, Asst Mag, officiated as Mag and Collr, Banda, from 20th Sept to 20th Oct 1876, both dates inclusive.

Lt E L P Okeden, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Mily Dept, to be Aide-de-Camp to H H the Offg Lt-Govr, N-W Provinces, as a temporary arrangement.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following postings :—

Mr M S Howell, Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to Bulandshahr.

Mr H B Webster, Mag and Collr, to Meerut.

Mr F H Fisher, Asst Mag and Collr, to Mainpuri, with effect from the date of taking charge.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr W C Plowden, Mag and Collr, from Meerut to Saharanpur.

Mr J B Fuller, Asst Mag, from Cawnpore to Aligarh.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col E Davidson, R E, Supdg Engr, 2nd Circle, Provincial, is granted the usual furlough to Europe from the 1st Nov 1876, with a view of proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G O G G, Mily Dept, No 1057, dated 13th Oct 1876.

With reference to Notification No 1178 E, dated 31st Oct 1876, Col E Davidson, R E, Supdg Engr, 2nd Circle, Provincial, made over charge of his office to Maj G S Thomason, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, November 2nd 1876.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The Reverend J C Bose, Missionary, is appointed a member of the Municipal Committee of Ferozepore, in the Ferozpore district.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from 2nd July 1876, vice Mr C P Elliot, Depy Comr, 1st class, deceased :—

Col C H Hall, Depy Comr, 2nd class, to be Depy Comr, 1st class ; Maj J W H Johnstone, Depy Comr, 3rd class to be Depy Comr, 2nd class ; Mr J W Pr

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 7TH NOV.

It has been again proposed to have a general Conference on the Eastern Question.

DISORGANIZATION OF THE SERVIAN ARMY.

The *Daily News* correspondent at the Servian Head Quarters telegraphs that the Servian Army is perfectly disorganized.

THE OUTWARD TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Troopship Jumna has passed through the Suez Canal, outward bound.

OBITUARY.—Cardinal Antonelli.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 6TH NOV.

The Bombay mails of the 16th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 6TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been very firm.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 96.

5 per cent. French Rents 1872 105

Bar Silver..... 53⅜.

The sum of £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America and £189,000 has been withdrawn for Alexandria.

Arrival.—Childwall Hall.

IN furtherance of the object the Government of India have in view, to purchase in India as much of the requirements of the State as can be obtained in this country, the following observations and directions have been published in the last *Gazette of India*:—"It may be calculated approximately that on an average 40 per cent of the entire cost of constructing and fully stocking State Railways in India consists of expenditure in the purchase of permanent-way, engines and rolling-stock, iron bridge materials, and stores of various kinds procured from England, and not at present procurable in India. In a contemplated expenditure of 20 millions on Railways there would thus have to pass out of the country no less a sum than 8 millions. In this view all officers of the Public Works Department, and specially of the Railway branch, are directed to turn their most serious attention to this matter, and to limit their indents for European manufactures to such articles as cannot be procured in India. The Governor-General in Council expects that much benefit will be derived from the exercise of intelligence and discrimination of officers in the Department in using native products, manufacture and materials in the construction and maintenance of lines of railway. The manufacture of iron-work suitable for railway construction in India will, it may be hoped, become in a few years an established industry. Rails may soon be available, but iron-work for the construction of large bridges may not be procurable in India for some years. Therefore bridges with iron superstructure should only be designed when the use of masonry whether of brick or stone, is shown to be either impracticable or to exceed in cost very considerably the use of iron, and in like manner the designs of all structures should be decided upon with regard to the possible provision in India of the materials for their construction."

MR. J. HECTOR, Deputy Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, has resigned the Bank's service.

HIS Excellency the Governor will hold a levee in the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Friday, the 24th November 1876, at 5-30 P.M. Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform in evening dress.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"We are requested by Mr. Ewbank, an officer of the Bengal Education Department, to correct a misstatement, referring to his recent accident. He has not lost his sight, nor resigned his appointment, nor ever had any intention of doing so."—Of doing what? Losing his sight?

THE officials in the Madras Presidency who were expected to attend the Assemblage at Delhi have been excused attendance, it is said. The same rule would apply to the officials of the Bombay Presidency, especially since the Governor has issued directions to stop all leave in every department. So that neither Madras nor Bombay will appear at Delhi.

THE *Pioneer* persists in saying that the young Nizam will be present at the Delhi Assemblage, and, remarking on our statements to the contrary, says:—"We can well understand that these constant misstatements must be very distasteful to the native government concerned, not yet perhaps quite realising the fact that all newspapers are not regarded by the public as equally trustworthy." Perhaps, when the durbar is held, we may have to remember these words against the *Pioneer*.

IN the case of assault of certain Parsees, members of a theatrical company, by Mahomedans at Bangalore, several weeks ago, the Magistrate, after a long examination, has sentenced seven of the Mahomedan prisoners to two years' rigorous imprisonment each; another prisoner is sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or three months' imprisonment, and another a fine of Rs. 20 to be paid to one of the injured Parsees, Mr. Bhicajee. Nowrojee. The offences committed were rioting, house trespass and voluntarily causing hurt.

WE are told by the *Bangalore Examiner* that people in a half dying state are brought in dhoolies by villagers and are left at the principal gates of the Pettah to shift for themselves. They sometimes crawl into the neighbouring houses for a supply of food. The same paper says that Lieutenant Brindley, of the Commissariat Department, has been directed to select a suitable site, out of Bangalore, where sufficient water may be procured, for the temporary encampment of some of the troops in garrison, during the present scarcity for water

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THE Bombay Branch of the East India Association have addressed a memorial to the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of obtaining some information about the labours of the Commission appointed in October 1875, to enquire into the condition of the ryots in the Poona Collectorate and some other districts of the Deccan. Neither report nor any information as to the utility of the enquiry has been published. At the present time this information would be very useful, but it has been withheld by the Government, but for what reason has not been stated.

WHEN Colonel Thuillier was first charged in these columns, says the *Friend of India*, with the omission of Baboo Radhanath Sikhdar's name from the title page of the "Manual of Surveying" and of all acknowledgement of the valuable matter due to that distinguished native surveyor, one of his defenders replied that the omission was simply an oversight. If so, it was a curious and unfortunate one. But a new charge has been brought against the Surveyor-General with reference to this matter, which, if substantiated, cannot be explained as an oversight. If the charge were only a hearsay, and incapable of proof or disproof, we would not notice it, but if false, it can easily be disproved, and if not disproved, it will certainly be believed. It is, that when soliciting election as a fellow of the Royal Society of England he brought forward the *Manual* as his own production. Can it be true? The records of the Royal Society should be appealed to, for such a charge is not to be passed lightly over.

THE following pungent remarks are taken from the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*:—"Sir Richard Temple's return to the Presidency has been heralded by a rumour that he is to be sent at once to Bombay, either to coach Sir Philip Wodehouse, or to supersede him, or perhaps to coach him, and succeed him a few months hence. Sir Richard has acquired the reputation of being the physician for a famine, and, no doubt, he can make a famine better than any other man living. It is to be hoped, however, that he has learnt a lesson in economy from his late experience in Bengal, and that there will be no occasion for another "Black Pamphlet." With famine ravaging an important division of the Empire, and a tremendous war upon the cards, it is not surprising that public opinion, both European and native, has pronounced emphatically and unanimously against the comming extravagant jubilation at Delhi. The Secretary of State and the *Pioneer*, in fact, appear to be the only defenders of this terrible blunder. There is something pitiable in the attempt to palliate it on the ground that it will cost the Government one-fourth less than had been originally estimated; in other words, that the State will have to spend four hundred thousand pounds only, instead of half a million. Of the cost to the country, which will, probably, reach at least four times that sum, no acconnt is taken. But it is too late now for retreat, it is to be feared."

THE *Statesman* has in the most unaccountable manner taken to making jokes lately; the reaction, perhaps, after publishing so many articles on the currency and the ups and downs of silver. The latest joke of our Calcutta contemporary is the following:—"The minutes, details of the ceremonies to be observed at the Imperial Assemblage of Delhi Congress, we are told, the attention of the Viceroy. The Empress is to be proclaimed to the peoples, the nations, and the languages, if not with the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer and all kinds of music, at least with very big trumpets. The chief herald has been selected. We believe Major Barnes of Umballa is the officer; he is understood to be a gentleman of the stature of Goliath. A month ago, his friends declared that he stood but six feet three in his boots, but during the last month he has visibly enlarged, and he is now credibly asserted to be little less than seven feet in height. His costume has been settled, after anxious consulation between the Government of India and Sir Bernard Burke. The precise length of this officer's trumpet is still a matter of careful deliberation. Major Barnes will be accompanied by a staff of heralds, —officers in native cavalry regiments. They will all be mounted on coal-black steeds. These details are of such absorbing interest, that we feel we have given our readers as much as they can expect all at once. They must wait a little longer for more."

IN reviewing the report of the Punjab Agri-Horticultural Society, the Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, on behalf of His Honour remarks that the work of the Society should be still further extended, as ample funds are at its disposal and district committees and imperial and provincial treasuries also assist it. The climate of the Punjab may be considered to be, especially in the northern parts, well adapted to the European fruit-bearing olive, the extensive cultivation of which would be a great boon to the country. The Agri-Horticultural Society is asked to give special attention to this matter. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see experiments made in the cultivation of the Eucalyptus Globulus and varieties of the Eucalyptus. In suitable soil it is, moreover, one of the quickest growing trees known, the wood being of an exceedingly close and good texture, and attaining in 12 or 15 years a growth and stature which the deodar does not reach in 80 and 100 years. It is thus the interest of Government, for sanitary reasons, and from the Eucalyptus being so valuable a forest tree, to encourage its growth in the province by every possible means. The Lieutenant-Governor, it is added, is further of opinion that much more might be done in the matter of the propagation of fruit trees. The report states that great attention has been paid to this matter; but a great deal remains to be done, and it is a question for the consideration of the Society whether it would not be practicable to send at the proper season of the year trained grafters and gardeners about the country to bud or graft on the indigenous fruit trees the more cultivated and valuable varieties obtained by importation from Europe.

THE death is announced in London, on the 3rd October, of Mr. Henry Cope, late of Umritsur, a gentleman whose name for upwards of thirty years has been familiar as a household word in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. Originally a bombardier, Mr. Cope purchased his discharge and was appointed by the late Mr. John Lang, of eccentric memory, manager of the *Mofussilite*, then published at Meerut and at the zenith of its popularity. An unpleasantness having arisen between the employer and his employé Mr. Cope migrated to Delhi and became editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, then also in its prime. Being somewhat difficult in his aspirates, "Our 'Arry" was the never failing butt of Mr. Lang's jokes and witticisms, not always conceived in the best taste. An unpleasantness having arisen in Delhi also, Mr. Cope proceeded to Lahore, where, with the assistance and under the patronage of the Lawrences, he established the *Lahore Chronicle*. A third unpleasantness arose in 1862, when he omitted to forward to the London Exhibition some valuable specimens of jewellery with which he had been entrusted for that purpose by some native gentlemen of high position. Having been severely taken to task for his negligence in this matter, Mr. Cope pleaded "habitual procrastination" in extenuation of his fault. A Calcutta paper thereupon remarked that procrastination had been long known as the thief of time, but it had never before displayed a fancy for jewellery. The jewels, however, were found in a drawer in the same condition in which they had been forwarded by their rightful owners. Mr. Cope subsequently devoted himself, with great vigour and considerable success to sericulture, and also gave much attention to horticulture. His death is reported at the age of 69.

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—"Referring to our remarks on the recent case of Elliot *vs.* Brown, the *Bombay Gazette*, as is his wont, insinuates, that we have 'cast a stone at all English justice in India.' How this conclusion is arrived at, we do not know. Then he believes those proceedings 'to be almost unique of their kind in the history of the connection of English Civilians with the administration of British justice in India.' We uttered not a word about any class specially; our remarks were of general application. Why then have the Civilians been thus singled out? As to high-handedness generally, we shall not inflict on the patience of our readers accounts of cases, which are now too well known to require repetition; and their mention on this occasion, if made at all, will scarcely serve any good purpose, but on the other hand it will unfailingly result in opening old sores, which is not desirable under any circumstances. We shall simply conclude by saying, that those who have eyes to see and ears to hear are well aware of the state of things. The *Gazette* must remember that when a poor 'nigger' is the victim of such injustice his case makes naturally but little noise and when it does attract notice, it does so only to be disposed of by a fling at the honesty of the native witnesses and some praise of the high character of the officer concerned, &c., &c." The *Indu Prakash* practically repeats its charge against the administration of all English justice in India, and we deny it. We may add that there is little good to be had in appealing to humane sympathies by speaking of "poor niggers." The "poor nigger" dodge is played out, like Bret Harte's Caucasian. Questions of right and wrong can now be judged on their merits, and without respect to whether the victim is a "poor nigger" or a "poor European." If a native had been treated as this wretched man Brown was it would have made no difference to us; we should have said what we had to say all the same.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

WE have at length received the detailed account of the race for the Cesarewitch. The betting at starting was:—

4 to 1 agst Woodlands	66 to 1 agst Courtomer
11—2 — Hopbloom	66—1 — Braconnier
7—1 — Rosebery	66—1 — Bon Bon
100—8 — Dataglym	66—1 — Lady Malden
100—7 — Talisman	66—1 — Juliet filly
100—6 — John Day	100—1 — Hampton
100—6 — Merry Duchess	100—1 — Blantyre
25—1 — Professor	100—1 — Innishawen
25—1 — Umpire	100—1 — Finis
33—1 — Coomassie	100—1 — Petition
33—1 — Miss Lizzie	100—1 — Broadside
33—1 — St. Estephe	100—1 — Wisdom
40—1 — Cato	100—1 — Correggio

PLACE BETTING:

7 to 4 agst Woodlands	7 to 1 agst Miss Lizzie
2—1 — Hopbloom	8—1 — Courtomer
2—1 — Rosebery	10—1 — Blantyre
3—1 — Merry Duchess	100—8 — Bon Bon
4—1 — Umpire	20—1 — Correggio
4—1 — Dataclysm	20—1 — Petition
5—1 — John Day	20—1 — Innishowen

Most of the competitors were saddled at the Ditch stables, and consequently they were not to be seen in the paddock; but the winner was amongst the select few put through their toilet for the benefit of those who paid for the paddock, the others being Miss Lizzie, Blantyre, Innishowen, Courtomer, Cato, the Tryback colt, and Broadside, the latter of whom was adorned with blinkers. The 29 competitors were weighed out in excellent time, and the numbers were hoisted fully a quarter of an hour before the time set for the decision of the race—3-20 P.M. They assembled at the post a few minutes before the time fixed, and Mr. M'George marshalling them into line, the flag had not been up more than a couple of minutes when it fell, the lot getting well away at the first attempt. For 200 yards it was impossible to distinguish any animal with an advantage, but as they began to settle down Hopbloom drew out and soon held a decided advantage over Lady Malden, the Tryback colt, and Broadside, they being attended by Braconnier, Petition, John Day, and Finis, with Cataclysm, Umpire, and Merry Duchess following closely and heading the remainder, of whom Rosebery and Woodlands were going well in the middle division; while the Juliet filly, outpaced all the way, was soon some distance in the rear. With very little variation they streamed past the Ditch Gap and round on to the flat, where Hopbloom had increased his lead to half a dozen lengths from Broadside, who had taken second place just before, while Merry Duchess was going on next, the Fyfield pair, Petition and Finis, heading the rest, prominent among whom came, in the centre of the course, John Day, Coomassie, Woodlands, and Rosebery, on the left of these being Umpire, Cataclysm, and Professor, and on the extreme right Bon Bon, Innishowen and Talisman. Nearly six furlongs from home, as they passed the T.Y.C. finishing post, the pace began to tell upon Hopbloom, who was in trouble almost immediately, and began to roll across the course from distress, the colt soon dropping right away. On the retirement of Sir J. D. Astley's colt the lead was left with Broadside, while Rosebery had now drawn up into second place just in front of Merry Duchess and Woodlands. This was not for long, however, as Merry Duchess almost immediately wrested the command from Broadside, who came on just in front of Rosebery till approaching the Bushes; then the last named, full of running, assumed the lead, Broadside losing his place, and Woodlands at the same time headed Merry Duchess and went on in pursuit of Rosebery, Umpire having now run into fourth place. To the last-named quartet the race was now confined, all those who had been running well dropping away hopelessly beaten. Rosebery soon drew clear away from Woodlands, and although the latter once got within a length, immediately the ascent of Abingdon Dip was commenced, Archer called on his mount, and the colt, shooting away, left the favourite standing still, and would have won by more than half a dozen lengths, but, being eased in the last twenty strides, the verdict was four lengths in his favour. Woodlands and Merry Duchess were ridden out to the end, the latter being beaten by a neck for second money; then came, some four lengths away, Umpire, who was fourth, a long way in front of Finis; John Day was sixth, Courtomer seventh, Catoeighth, Broadside ninth, Talisman tenth, Confessor eleventh, and Coomassie twelfth, Lady Malden being next; while the others, in straggling order, were tailed in by Bon Bon, Blantyre, Correggio, Cataclysm, and Professor; Tryback colt and Wisdom, beaten 50 yards, were the same distance in front of the Juliet filly. Time by Benson's chronograph, 4min. 9sec.

The Middle Park Plate on the following day produced a capital race. The winner is a French horse, Count de Lagrange's Chamant, which started at 20 to 1. Eighteen horses started, and the betting at starting was:—

5 to 2 agst Lady Golightly	16 to 1 agst King Clovis
4—1 — Plunger	20—1 — Voltella colt
5—1 — Sidonia	20—1 — Chamant
6—1 — Pellegrino	33—1 — Fileuse
11—1 — Rover	

The lot got off well together, and for the first 50 yards ran in a line. The first to show in front was Orleans, and he soon took a clear lead in front of Pellegrino and Thunderstone. Sidonia, Lady Golightly, and Plunger were close up, and at the head of this division were Chamant and King Clovis. At a capital pace Orleans brought his field along, and maintained a clear advantage until close upon the bushes, where he was in trouble, and was rapidly passed by most of the others. Simultaneous with Orleans' retirement, Plunger ran through his horses and took the command. He came down the hill into the Abingdon Dip just in front of Lady Golightly, this pair having a little the best of Pellegrino, Chamant, and Rover, and the most prominent of the others being Thunderstone, Sidonia thus early hanging out signals of distress. As they breasted the hill, Lady Golightly dropped back into fourth place, and Pellegrino shot to the front, at once taking a neck lead of Plunger and Chamant, and they ran thus till within a hundred yards of home, where Plunger and Chamant challenged, while Rover and Lady Golightly were also well in the race. Pellegrino, however, maintained the command until a few strides from home, and then Chamant got fairly level with him. A desperate struggle ensued, but the Frenchman ran the longest and secured the verdict amid great excitement by a head. Plunger, who swerved from the left into the centre of the course, was beaten a like distance, and finished about half a length in advance of Lady Golightly, at whose girths came Rover; Thunderstone, close up, was sixth; King Clovis seventh; Ipswich eighth; Hadrian ninth; Sidonia tenth; with the Voltella colt at the head of the others, who were tailed in by Bay Julia and Peterborough. Time, 1 min. 25½ secs.

At a meeting of the London Athletic Club held this week a fine race was run for the half-mile challenge cup between H. W. Hill, (former holder of the cup), W. Slade, F. T. Elborough, and the Hon. A. L. Pelham. These four are the best amateurs ever known at the half mile distance. Slade led at starting, and was followed by Pelham, who afterwards went for a short time to the front, but all four ran close together up to within about 80 yards from home, when Elborough, previously last of the group, closed drew gradually to the front, and before another 30 yards had been covered, had his opponents beaten. He won by 4 yards in 1 min. 57½ secs. the fastest time, for an amateur, on record. On the same day, Elborough beat the best recorded performance (for amateurs) at 220 yards. He had but one opponent, A. Powles, but Powles has shown form which stamps him no easy man to beat at this distance, and Elborough had to do "all he knew." This he did with a vengeance, leaving Powles as though he were standing still about 50 yards from home, and ran right through, a winner by 30 yards (Powles pulling up at this point) in 22 3/5ths secs, which just beats Mr. E. J. Colbeck's performance of June 1867 by a fraction.

O'Leary, the American, and Peter Crossland, of Sheffield, signed articles to walk 300 miles for £200, to commence on the evening of November 1st, at the Royal Pomora Palace, Manchester. In a match with G. Parry, of Manchester, in September last, Crossland walked 120 miles 1,560 yards in 24 hours, and he walked third to Vaughan in the famous 24 hours' contest at the Agricultural Hall, May 8th.

The sculling match between Sadler and Boyd for £400 has resulted in a victory for Boyd who was beaten so easily on former occasions by both Sadler and Higgins. The following account of the race is taken from the *Standard*:—"The betting, which a few days ago had been as much as 6 to 4 on Sadler, had gradually veered round in favour of Boyd, who was backed for some considerable amount at evens; in some few cases, indeed, odds being laid on him. Just before starting, however, Sadler had the call, 6 to 5 on him being offered. Boyd was the first to make his appearance, about ten minutes past four o'clock, followed by an eight-oared outrigger, with Drewitt in the bow. Boyd was soon followed by Sadler, likewise accompanied by an eight, with Symes, of the Bull's Head, at Barnes, in the bow, to act as steerer on his behalf. At nineteen minutes past four o'clock a capital start was effected. Boyd, however, soon took the lead, and by the Bishop's Creek must have led by over half a length. This lead he rapidly increased, and it soon became apparent how very great had been the improvement effected under Drewitt's careful training. Indeed he scarcely seemed to be the same man as when he rowed Higgins, and should the two ever again come together there can be no doubt that a far closer race would be the result. Sadler had the Middlesex shore and Boyd the Surrey, and a capital tide was running. On reaching the Grass Wharf, in 4min. 2sec. from starting, Boyd had gradually increased his lead to three lengths, and then slowly but surely he rowed away from Sadler, who seemed to labour somewhat even in the early part of the race. On reaching Hammersmith Bridge, in 8min 31sec. from starting, Boyd was leading by ten lengths, and was evidently rowing easily. Showing none of that doubled up position which he has generally appeared to have at this particular point in former races. On passing Hammersmith Bridge, Boyd got still farther ahead, Chiswick Church being reached in 13min. 32sec. from the start. On nearing Barnes Bridge, Sadler got rather too near in to the Middlesex shore, and one or two small boats got in the way: however, this in no way affected the result of the race. Barnes Bridge was passed in 19min. 30sec. from the start, after which Boyd eased somewhat in his stroke and allowed Sadler to gain, but he ultimately passed the post a very easy winner about four lengths ahead of Sadler, the time being 23 min. 27 sec." The *Standard* adds:—"The race naturally recalls the match between Sadler and Trickett, and the result makes it the more to be regretted that Trickett should have left the country without encountering some other English sculler besides Sadler. Sadler, however, was undoubtedly the champion at the time, and in defeating him he fairly won the championship. Nor should we be justified in saying that because both Boyd and Higgins are evidently superior to Sadler in his form of this year, consequently either of them would have defeated Trickett had they met. Without, however, for one moment detracting from the merit of Trickett's victory, it is yet a matter of regret that will probably be shared in by Australians as well as Englishmen that so great a sculler should have come over 12,000 miles and not been honoured with a match with the best scullers that we possessed."

The Thames International Regatta was fixed to take place on November 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, under the patronage of the Duke of Teck. Upwards of £700 worth of prizes were to be competed for.

The Coursing season has commenced, and according to the sporting papers there is every probability that it will be more than usually successful.

During one week recently, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the other guests at Dunro bin killed eight stags, and the average weight of the animals was 18st. 3lbs. The ordinary average weight of a stag is 15st. The largest deer ever killed at Dunrobin turned the scale at 33st., the next being over 30st., and the third heaviest, 29st. 7 lbs.

J. Keen has again beaten Stanton in a 50 miles ride on a bicycle. He was the favourite from the first, and he had the race in hand throughout. Contenting himself with lying behind his opponent for some time, the champion only took the lead temporarily until the first lap of the 44th mile was reached, when he dashed in front with a marvellous spurt which lasted so long and was so effectual that Stanton retired, leaving Keen to finish alone. He completed the 50 miles in the wonderfully quick time of 3h. 6 min. 45 secs. In a handicap at Wolverhampton a few days previously, J. Keen rode a mile in two minutes, fifty-six and one-sixth seconds.

The first great football match of the season in Scotland was played during the week, between the Nottinghamshire county club and the Glasgow Queen's Park Club, on the Glasgow Club's ground, under Association rules. The Queen's Park Club had the best of the game throughout, winning five goals to their opponents' one.

THE BISHOP MILMAN MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to directions from the Bishop, the Church congregations of this diocese are being asked to contribute to the "Milman Memorial Fund" which is to be applied to the founding of a Bishopric of Lahore. Will any of your correspondents kindly inform me:—

a. In whose hands the appointment to this bishopric will lie.

b. Have the public any guarantee that their money will be preserved from supporting a Bishop who may teach contrary to the doctrines of the Church of England as laid down in the 39 articles; whether impugning the divine authority of the Scriptures, or teaching or giving countenance to the teaching, of that class of doctrines of which masses are said in the articles to be "blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits."

I believe Miss Burdett Coutts contributed largely to the Colonial Bishopric Fund, and afterwards much regretted the position in which she was placed in having no remedy to prevent her money being applied to the support of Bishop Colenso.

A guarantee as to the application of the money now desired to the support of an orthodox Protestant Bishop would doubtless ensure a willing response: if a guarantee is not forthcoming, voices around are probably only representatives of many who will apply their money to what they consider better objects.

Nov. 6. CONSCIENCE,

FAMINE RELIEF FUND IN JALGAON (KHANDEISH.)

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THROUGH the exertions and energy of our worthy Assistant Collector, Mr. J. Pollen, a large and influential meeting of the members of the Municipality as well as of the merchants, &c., of the town of Jalgaon was convened on Saturday evening last at the Municipal Hall, to consider what steps should be taken to mitigate the distress of the suffering poor.

Amongst those present were:—Mr. J. Pollen (in the chair), Raoshaib Govind Jugunnath, Raoshaib Hari Balwant, Messrs. Ghoturam Balmucand, Doongersey Custoorchund, Panduram Luximon, Sitaram Mahadeo, Narayen Dhakdeo, V. W. Kharray, Jamshedji Jevaji and Assistant Surgeon K. S. Nariman.

It was stated in the meeting that the grain was becoming dearer and the poor could not afford to buy it at the exorbitant rate at which it was sold in the bazaar The jowaree that was sold on the last bazaar day at about 11 seers per rupee could hardly be purchased now at the rate of 7½ seers per rupee.

It was therefore proposed and carried unanimously, that rain (especially jowaree) should be bought in other villages where it was cheap and abundant, and sold in the town to the poor at the cost price or without profit.

In order to effect this a sum of money should be raised as an advance or loan (without interest) from the charitable and well-to-do people, and that the Municipality should stand guarantee for the sum thus advanced to make good any loss that may be sustained in this laudable enterprize, and that Government be solicited to lend about Rs. 5,000 (without interest) for a period of one year. Any voluntary donation should be accepted with thanks.

It was then unanimously resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed to form the general committee to raise subscriptions and to look after the general management of the purchase and sale of grain:—Raoshaib Govind Jugannath (chairman), Raoshaib Hari Balwant, Messrs. H. N. Corrett, Doongersey Custoorchund, Choturam Balmucand, Jamshedji Jewanji, Narayen Dhakdeo, Sitaram, pleader, Govind Rao, broker, Bhagwan Alloo (members), V. S. Nariman, (secretary).

On the list being circulated amongst those who were present a handsome sum of Rs. 5,350 was advanced as a loan and Rs. 706 were subscribed as a free gift as shown in the following list:—

Money advanced as loan.

	Rs.
Mooljee Jaita and Co	1,000
Choturam Balmucand	1,000
Nanuram Bakhatram	500
Raoshaib Govind Jugannath	500
V. W. Kharry	500
K. S. Nariman	400
Raoshaib Hari Balwant	300
Isajee Allechoy	300
Govind Sucksram Dalal	300
Girdharlal Jaynarayen	250
Jamshedjee Jewajee	200
Bhugwan Alloo	100
	Rs .. 5,350

Donations.

J. Pollen, Esq	50
H. N. Corlett, Esq	50
Wardhman Pursey and Co	51
Heerjee Naksay and Co	41
Kanjee Purbat and Co	41
Gokuldass Mahadeojee and Co	41
Ganeshlal Shivlal Padey	41
Dayabhoy Kullianjee	30
Shamrao Ramchunder	30
Pritraj Jethmul	25
Pandoorung Luxumon	25
Jugun Keshor	25
Ramchundra Johorchund	21
Purmanund Bhate	21
S taram Mahadeo	20
Premraji Shriram	20
Narayen Dhakdeo	20
Chaturdass Doorgadass	15
Shittaram Goomani	15
Visanjee Narayen	15
Kapurchund Oonkardass	15
Valabdass Vasanjee and Co	11
Navulmul Moolchund	10
Choonilal Bapni	10
Lummul Gumbhirmul	10
Ganesh Wasudeo Oversier	10
Roatmull Bhandarji Shett	10
Lukhamsee Napoo	7
Cooverjee Nansee	5
Visanjee Viljee	5
Ramchunder Jeshee	5
Naravan Harichund	5
Eknath Ramkrushna	5
	Rs. 706

A TIMID RELIGIONIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you be joking in making the announcement in to-day's issue "that the whole of the correspondence" that took place between the parties concerned since the dissension was caused at St. Peter's will shortly appear in the form of a printed pamphlet which *will be freely distributed?*" If this is a fact, and written in sober earnestness, do for once, pray, use your powerful influence and drag forth your biggest type in the interests of those benighted but otherwise harmless dwellers in Bombay who do not care one single brass farthing whether Mazagon is set on fire through the injudicious use of Bishops' squibs, and rushlights, or priestly Roman candles, or whether the inhabitants of that remote jungle are non-separatists, or little Partridges. Do, Sir, come forward and throw yourself into the deadly breach and stop the threatened infliction.—Yours, &c. FIREWORKS

THE "PULPIT DRUM ECCLESIASTIC."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I will be very brief, so *do* publish this.

In answer to your Cingalese correspondent, "A Catholic," I would ask him why he suppressed a portion of Revelations XII., verse 9? He says:—"The seven heads are seven mountains upon which the woman sitteth"; or, he quotes from this and points to the Church of Rome. He then leaves out the rest of the verse viz: "*and they are seven kings.*" Now, Sir, is this right, is it just, is it honest; is it not a *suppressio veri*? Hath this would-be theologian no conscience whatever? That the allusion, according to the Church of Rome, is interpreted (mark *not* as an absolute doctrine of faith) as probably meaning Pagan Rome, which for 300 years shed the blood of martyrs by thousands and thousands, is, I believe, the case; but the inference is certainly not based upon the "seven mountains" for Scripture says, "*and they seven are kings,*" and immediately after *an eighth* is added thus: "And the beast which was and is not: the same is the *eighth.*" If I were an idiotic spiritualist or an insulting and self-made interpreter of Scripture, might I not say that this "*eighth*" *king* was "Bluff King Hal," Henry the Eighth *in propria persona!* My own native city Edinbro'—"Auld Reekie" is really situated, I believe, on seven or more hills, so are Constantinople, Athens, and many other cities, if you search with a theodolite," &c. But Rome was never in history said to have an *eighth.* Rome is too holy and wise to talk in such an insulting and irreverent a way as your correspondent, or she might, as Solomon says of the wise woman, declare that she is clothed in white and her household in scarlet. For the Pope wears white and his Cardinals wear red; and so does the household of—God bless her!—our beloved lady the Queen, a good woman *par excellence.* But as St. John himself (v. 5.) has said that, on the forehead of the woman in Revelations was written "*Mystery* Babylon," &c., the Roman Church has not declared any of the interpreters to be *articles of faith,* though pointing to Pagan Rome and its persecuting Emperors. So you may say Rome, Constantinople, Babylon, Athens, or Edinbro' if you like, &c., &c.

But I fear I am wandering in too profane a direction. Do not, however, let us be insulted in your journal without a chance of reply. I have written this as a duty, and, as I never write to the papers (and that very very seldom), without signing as below, I beg to remain yours most sincerely,

PARISIANA,

A most unworthy lay member of the Catholic Church, called in some placed Roman.

BOMBAY.

CONFIRMATION.—The Bishop of Bombay will hold a Confirmation in Trinity Church, Sonapore, at six o'clock this evening.

THE FAMINE IN SHOLAPORE.—Mr. Morarjee Goculdass has gone to Poona since last Saturday. The purpose of his going, it is reported, is to have an interview with His Excellency the Governor regarding the famine in Sholapore.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.—The ordinary weekly meeting of the Town Council has been adjourned this week to Friday, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, who is at present in Guzerat.

THE VACANT SEAT IN THE CORPORATION.—The *Yezdan Perest* hopes that the rate-payers of the Fort ward will not fail to elect Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar as a member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., resigned. The education and ability of Mr. Umiashankar, the *Perest* confidently believes, are such as fully entitle him to be returned from the Fort ward.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—In noticing the resignation of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., the *Yezdan Perest* (Worshipper of God) recommends those members of the Municipal Corporation who are unable to attend any of its meetings to send in their resignations, and thus follow the example of Mr. Byramjee. By their so doing, the *Perest* thinks, they will do a great service to the public, as the ratepayers would be able to elect those members only who can take active parts in Municipal matters.

"FAMINE IN BOMBAY."—Under this heading the *Jam-e-Jamshed* says that since last week prices of grain have risen in Bombay to a great extent. Bajri, jowari, wheat and other sorts of grain are too dear to be bought by those who only maintain themselves on petty earnings and small salaries. In consequence of this, the *Jam-e* thinks it better that measures would be taken to relieve the distress of the poor in Bombay along with those that are to be taken at a public meeting for the relief of the sufferers in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. The price of bread has also risen owing to the rise in the price of wheat.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following persons were prosecuted yesterday at the instance of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Gunnoo Bapoo, a cartman, for working his bullock in Haines Road, the animal having a sore neck, was fined Re. 1.—Tattia Nathabhoy, a cartman, for working his bullock in Mazagon Road, the animal having a sore neck, was fined Re. 4.—Cassinath Currimbhoy, a cartman, for working his bullock in Mazagon Road, the animal having a sore neck, was fined Re. 2.—Emna Hoona, grass dealer, for working his bullock in Duncan Road, the animal being very lame of the right foreleg, was fined Re. 3.

ATTEMPTING TO DEFRAUD GOVERNMENT.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a bill collector, named Sumboo Narayen, of the Agra Bank, stands charged at the instance of Mr. W. S. D. Blackhall, the Manager of the Bank, with cheating, by using old and defaced stamps with a knowledge that the said stamps had been used before, and with the intent to cause loss to Government. Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Balkrishna Wassoodew appeared for the defence. Mr. Blackhall was re-called and cross-examined for the defence at some length by Mr. Balkrishna and then re-examined by Mr. Hearn, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—A correspondent, an out patient of the European General Hospital, writes to us to complain of the long time such applicants are kept waiting before they can get what the doctor has ordered. He says that he arrived at the hospital at 7 A.M. but did not see the doctor till 9-30 A.M., owing to his being engaged, and then adds:—"Immediately after the doctor had left, the apothecary called out to the compounder and ordered *him* to attend on me. The compounder, a native, called out to an *apprentice*, the apprentice called out to the *dresser*, the dresser went in search of the *wardboy*, and lo! the wardboy was found at 10-10 A.M., but when he did turn up he was ordered by one of the apprentices to go for some medicine in ward No. 3, and at last 'the compounder and the wardboy attended to my wants at 10-30 A.M.' Now, Sir, what is a poor man to do in this case? I had informed the apothecary before that I had to be in my office at 10 A.M., and I further informed him that I had nothing to eat. I attended my office at 10-45 A.M. (instead of 10. A.M.) without a morsel of food in my stomach till 4-30. P.M. What with the pain and hunger, I would advise all out-door patients either to breakfast or carry a tiffin along with them, for I have often been in that hospital for upwards of four and a half hours waiting either to see the doctor or to receive a few drops of medicine."

PARSEE PUNCHAYET AND THE DEFECTS OF THE MARRIAGE CODE.—"The framers of the Parsee matrimonial laws," says the *Satya Mitra*, "have involved the community in hardships and ignominy. Every honest Parsee or every innocent family speak in the accents of intelligent discontent. There are just and sufficient grounds for complaints against the leaders of the community. Faults of the gravest character are correctly recorded in the principal features of the chronicle of the past twelve years, and in the numerous scandals which have been made public from one end of the Presidency to the other. Such things take place openly and furnish materials for discussions in the law courts, and for conversation in the palaces of the rich and the cottages of the poor. Unlike the days of the defunct *Parsee Punchayet*, they are not quite rare, nor are they talked about in a corner. Shameless improprieties have been blazoned abroad, and immoralities which could not have been borne for a moment, by the *Settias* of former times, are tolerated

the stench commences as soon as they begin to pump, and that it is impossible for them, under the present circumstances to prevent it, and that all the steps usual for the prevention of the stench have been taken. In commencing pumping operations they are guided by the rainfall of the last sixteen years. This year the rain ceased earlier, an event which no one could foresee, and a longer interval elapsed before the pumping operations commenced, which perhaps made the smells complained of more disagreeable than in former years. Mr. Walton also in his evidence states that, as soon as the rains cease, they pump as hard as they can and throw down disinfectants in large quantities to prevent the smell, but that it is impossible to prevent the smell altogether with the present system of drainage. According to Mr. Walton the stench commences as soon as the pumps are used and last from twelve to fourteen days, which time is required to pump the Flats dry. Mr. Walton further states that he does not think that the stench has been worse this year than in former years, but the neighbourhood may have felt it more because this year the north wind had set in earlier than usual. I have heard with much satisfaction the evidence of the officers of the Municipality. They seem to have done everything they could possibly have done. These annually recurring smells have engaged the attention of the Municipal authorities for years past. Mr. Walton has informed us that he has already prepared a scheme for the abatement of the nuisance, that it will be carried out almost immediately, and that it has been included in the loan for six lacs sanctioned by Government. The greater part of the scheme, he says, will be in working order before the commencement of the next monsoon, and so far as the sewage is concerned, the stench from the Flats will be entirely abated by that time. How anxious the Municipal authorities have been to abate this nuisance will be judged from what Dr. Blaney states in his evidence. He says the scheme was brought forward as soon as it possibly could be, and was immediately sanctioned by the Town Council; and so anxious were the members of the Council about the work and its ameliorating effects on the public health, that had the estimated cost been twelve or twenty lacs, he believed, the scheme would have been sanctioned. Thus, on the evidence for the defence, I am led to the conclusion that the nuisance complained of is the result not of any act or illegal omission on the part of the Municipal Commissioner or of the officers employed under him, but is occasioned by circumstances, over which the Municipality has or can have no control. It is established, I think, that they have been doing their best as much as possible to diminish, if they could not altogether prevent, the nuisance. In the present state of circumstances with the low levels of the Flats, with the rainfall of Bombay at seventy to eighty inches, the process of pumping is proved to be the only effectual means of draining the main sewer and the Flats, and it is further established that it is this identical process of draining the main sewer and the Flats, this very essential and admittedly beneficial measure which temporarily occasions the smells complained of. Though the sufferers of the smells command the sympathy of every one, it would be a monstrous proposition to hold that the Municipal Commissioner should be criminally responsible for an annoyance and inconvenience which a portion of the public sustains as the necessary consequence of the pumping operations *bona fide* resorted to for the benefit of the general public. Surely the Municipal Commissioner is protected from liability if, without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act, in a lawful manner, by lawful means, and with proper care and caution, such annoyance or inconvenience is occasioned by circumstances over which he had no control. (See section 80, Indian Penal Code.) It is needless to go at any length here on the other supposed cause of the nuisance, viz.:—the deposit of town sweepings on the Flats. Drs. Knapp and Grey, who have been called for the prosecution, deny that any smell arises from the deposit of the sweepings. Dr. Weir has shown that the present unhealthy Flats will be converted into a garden by the measures which they are now taking. If the deposit of town sweepings on the Flats had been proved to have been a nuisance, matters would have gone hard with the Municipal Commissioner, as the Municipal Act prohibits the deposit of town sweepings within the limits of the City of Bombay. Before I conclude, it is due to Mr. Cleveland to say that he has undertaken this prosecution manifestly from public-spirited motives, that his sole object has been to try a question of principle and to bring about the removal of an evil, from which the city has been suffering for years past. Even though the prosecution has failed, Mr. Cleveland does not lose the credit of having aroused public attention to this evil, and it will have no doubt been a source of satisfaction to him, as well as to the general public, that the new and promising scheme which Mr. Walton has projected for the better drainage of the Flats is calculated to remove the ground of complaint which has given rise to this prosecution. Under present circumstances I must dismiss the case against the Municipal Commissioner.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

(From the "Times" Correspondent.)

PARIS, 11TH OCT.

A PARAGRAPH in *The Times* of the 30th September from a correspondent in Alexandria speaks of the difficulty there is in getting information as to what is occurring between Egypt and Abyssinia, the secrecy observed in Egypt on this subject, and the surveillance of which even the officers who were engaged in these expeditions are the object on the part of the Egyptian Government. It has chanced that, while staying a short time ago at Vichy, I met an officer who took part in the second of these expeditions, and who has given me circumstantial details of the horrible events of which Abyssinia has been the theatre during the attempts of Egypt to chastise the Abyssinians. Vichy is a place which offers every year, in addition to the waters there, some other peculiarities worth observing. Last year Vichy was the scene of a kind of Spanish military meeting, thanks to the presence of a number of discontented superior officers who had a rendezvous here. This year the Chateau de Randan has only seen the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquis de Moline, who made a short stay there after having accompanied Queen Isabella from her exile back to Spain. I may add, in passing, that the Montpensier family, who live at Randan, having announced their return to Seville to King Alfonso, he has hastened to reply that he would offer the Duke and his family the hospitality of his Royal palace at Madrid, and that this offer has been accepted with natural alacrity, so that the young King will be able to see again, after two years of absence, the charming cousin so persistently given him in marriage. Vichy also for some time enjoyed the presence of the Duc Decazes just when those laborious negotiations in the East commenced which are at present keeping the whole world in excitement. But among the guests who have stayed longest at Vichy must be counted the sons of the Khedive, Ibrahim Helme Pasha and Tonad Bey, and his nephew, Ibrahim Bey, the son of Moustapha Fasil Pasha, and the brothers-in-law of Khalib. The sons of the Khedive, who have moreover left behind them the best of reputations, and who conducted themselves there in a charming and very hospitable manner, were accompanied by Grodb Arton Bey, their Governor, and M. F. Rolland Mitchell, an Englishman, and M. Debetsz, of Swiss origin, who, with two other officers whose names have escaped me, formed the household of the young Egyptian Princes.

In addition to these had come, to repose after the fatigues of the war, an officer of the Egyptian Army who had accompanied Prince Hassan to Abyssinia in the second expedition. The evening when we were sitting on the terrace of the chalet I asked this officer what truth there was in the different accounts which had been given in the European papers of the war in Abyssinia. "These papers were wrong," he said to me, "in transforming that terrible campaign into a narrative of imaginary gaiety. The truth is too earnest to provoke laughter." With some hesitation he consented to give me an account of the expedition, adding his word of honour that all he would tell me would be the exact truth. I wish to say that probably he did not tell me all, but that I may stand as guarantee for what he did tell me, which I have remembered. There have been known two expeditions; it is the third which has just been organized, and of which your correspondent at Alexandria speaks. The first of these expeditions—that which met with the most terrible fate—was made in October, 1875. It consisted of 4,000 men, cavalry and infantry, with artillery. It was conducted by Colonel Arendrup. The history of this first expedition can be told in a few lines. The force commanded by Arendrup, at the moment when it was advancing on Adoua, without having taken the least precaution to cover itself, merely following the vanguard, commanded by Arakel Bey, was surprised in the defile of Goundel, overwhelmed by a force ten times its number, exterminated without mercy from the first to the last—from Arakel Bey at the vanguard to Arendrup himself, from the General-in-Chief to the humblest soldier. The following dark incident detaches itself from this monotonous horror:—Among the volunteers in this Expedition there was an officer, an Austrian gentleman, Count Lichy, in the vanguard, who was wounded and left for dead on the field of battle. Fifteen days after M. de Sarseck, the French Consul-General at Massowah, wishing to see King John before going away for a holyday, went to Adoua and crossed the horrible defile of Goundel, where the massacred Egyptian Army had been abandoned. Among the dead bodies M. de Sarseck discovered a man who was still breathing. M. de Sarseck approached him and gave him immediate assistance, and found that this sole survivor was Count de Lichy, and that he had been left as dead, had come to himself, and had lived for a fortnight in the midst of indescribable suffering, crawling from place to place, had supported himself on herbs and roots, drinking the water remaining in the flasks of his dead companions. M. de Sarseck had him conveyed to an Abyssinian village, and confided him to the care of one of the inhabitants, and then continued his journey with the intention of taking up the unfortunate Count on his return. During the interview he had with King John he narrated this touching incident, mentioned the village to which he had transported the wounded man, and asked permission to take him with him to Egypt, which was forthwith accorded him. But when, two days after, he came again to the village, he learnt that Abyssinian soldiers armed with an order of King John had taken possession of Count Lichy and carried him off. Since then he has never been heard of, and the only surviving witness of the deeds of the defile of Goundel has doubtless disappeared for ever.

Three months after the second expedition was organized with the mission of avenging the defeat and massacre of the previous one. This second expedition consisted of 6,000 men, I believe, under the command of Prince Hassan, with Ratib Pasha as Chief of the Staff including Loring Pasha, an American officer, and several others of the same nationality. This expedition left Massowah on January 10, and towards the end of the same month reached Goura, between Massowah and Adoua, without having encountered the slightest obstacle. An entrenched camp was then established to let the soldiers rest without exposing them to surprise; for it was known that King John, at the head of the armed population of Abyssinia, was moving about the Provinces, because, according to the spies, he did not wish to disperse his army in face of an invasion of the country because none of his Provinces were rich enough to permit him to fix himself anywhere with his troops. The Egyptian expedition, without provisions, remained a month in the entrenched camp at Goura without seeing the enemy. On the 17th of February they were informed by spies that King John and his army would have to pass between the entrenched camp and the defile of Cazachor. The Egyptian troops, then placed under the command of Osman Pasha consisted of three batteries and nine battalions. The batteries, armed with mountain pieces, and seven battalions left the entrenched camp, and took up their position six kilometres ahead, on the slope of two hills forming a valley, which prolonging itself beyond them, becomes a plain of some miles in extent. The bed of a dried-up stream passes at the bottom of this valley and extends across the plain, cutting it in two. The Egyptians occupied both sides of this bed and distributed themselves from the banks to about the middle of the heights. Facing them, at the extremity of the plain, they could see the Abyssinian army, which seemed to intend advancing to force the defile occupied by the Egyptians. Osman Pasha established his batteries at the head of his army, facing the plain and the Abyssinians. From time to time the latter attempted to break them, and each time they were repulsed by the Egyptian artillery, and already the Khediva's troops were shouting victory when the most horrible of surprises changed their shout of triumph into cries of despair. While the mass of the Abyssinian army was pretending to wish to force the defile, this was simply a *ruse de guerre*. Behind them soldiers had entered the dried-up bed of the stream; crawling along the ground, they got round the hills on which the Egyptian troops were massed. These hills they ascended from the opposite side, and then, once arrived at the summit by thousands, men and women, soldiers on foot and on horseback, from behind rocks, trees, and hollows, rushed down with furious cries on the rear flanks of the Egyptians. Dreadful confusion ensued. The Egyptians made no attempt at resistance. Driven on both sides, they rushed into the dry channel; panic seized them, the artillerymen abandoned their pieces in the van and added to the confusion. The bulk of the Abyssinian army crossed the valley and engaged with the soldiers of the Nile. They fought hand to hand. Hassan Pasha with heroic efforts then succeeded in gathering around him some of the officers, with 500 or 600 soldiers, who, together forming a compact body, fought their way through the Abyssinians at the entrenched camp. Of the seven battalions and three batteries this was all that survived. Rachid Bey, Giebri Bey, Colonel Deye, and many other foreign and Egyptian officers remained dead or wounded on the field of battle. The following day, while the entrenched camp, reduced in number to 2,000, was fortifying, the enemy did not appear. The day after that they were seen in the distance, but disappeared before the firing with which they were received. On the 19th—that is the third day, at noon, they made an assault but were repulsed. A cannon ball passed close to King John; he was thrown from his horse, and the assault was interrupted. On the fourth day the Egyptians succeeded in projecting explosive balls into the Abyssinian camp. This caused great terror, and the day after a messenger arrived from King John. "It was time," he said, "to put an end to this struggle. He was ready to make honourable concessions and to come to a humane arrangement." They required him to consent to a rectification of their frontiers, and to return the prisoners and arms; in fact, to act as if he had been defeated. Without waiting for an answer, he disappeared with his army into the interior of the country, leaving the Egyptians absolute masters of the three Provinces of Oconlongonsi, Goura, and Hamasen, and sending back the prisoners.

Here ends the narrative of the second expedition. The Egyptians have been able to imagine, or, at least, to say, that they remained masters of the situation when compelled without resistance, and the three provinces; but it would seem King John has repeated what he did in the defiles of Goundel and Goura, and that after having given the Egyptians time to send a new expedition he has again attacked them with an immense army, and according to reports, crushed them a third time.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Nearly six months ago the *Bombay Gazette* published a full and account of the interference of the Egyptian in their second invasion of Abyssinia. The news, on being telegraphed to England by Reuter's agent at Bombay was at once met with a formal contradiction by the Khedive's Government, and it is only to-day that the accuracy of the Indian newspaper's statements is vindicated by the detailed and interesting narrative of the campaign supplied by your Paris Correspondent. On my way home last May I found that the disastrous failure of Prince Hassan's expedition was the common talk of English officials at Aden, of passengers on board the P. and O. steamers, and of foreign residents at Suez. One Englishman, who has lived for some years in Egypt and who holds a position which enables him to speak his mind freely, told me that he had seen a shipload of Egyptian soldiers from Massowah landed as Suez. These men had been among the prisoners taken by King John, and they were all shamefully mutilated before being restored to the Khedive, in revenge for the cruel treatment to which Abyssinian captives are subjected before being exposed for sale in the Egyptian slave-market. Your correspondent was assured by his informant, an Egyptian officer, that King John sent back the prisoners of his own accord, to Prince Hassan, who, with a small body of 500 or 600 men, had fought his way through the Abyssinian army; but the more probable story current among English-men in Egypt last May was that Prince Hassan himself had been taken prisoner, with all the surviving troops, and that the Khedive had been obliged to pay a very large sum of money to ransom them. The Prince himself was in England two months ago, but he seems not to have thought it necessary to communicate the true history of his campaign to the newspapers.

A third expedition against King John has now been organised, and I would ask if this fresh invasion of Abyssinia is not a violation of the pledge the Khedive gave Lord Derby to abstain from further aggressions against the Abyssinians, the Somalis and the Sultan of Zanzibar? The object of English policy in the waters which lead to the Isthmus of Suez is two fold; to extinguish the slave trade, and keep the command of the Red Sea; and it is, therefore, decidedly against our interest to have established in Africa a powerful slave-holding Empire, ruling the Continent from the Mediterranean to the Equator, and having undivided control of the seacoast from Suez to Cape Guardafui. I, for one, venture to express the hope that this third invasion will end in the recovery by the Abyssinians of Massowah, and the natural coast line of their territory, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London Oct. 12. J. M. MACLEAN.

ENGAGED.

(Saturday Review.)

THE conduct of engaged couples does not differ as widely as we might expect, so many are the conventional rules appointed to be observed on these occasions. Now and then we meet with a proud girl who refuses to be congratulated in the ordinary form, and who turns the subject or leaves the room when her approaching marriage is mentioned. For the most part such girls are really in love, and cannot bear to have what they look upon as sacred touched by rude fingers. It is torture to be made the subject of quizzing and feeble jokes. A sense of delicacy revolts from profiting by the opportunities made for the lovers meeting, and prying eyes render her position embarrassing and intolerable. Sometimes, too, a girl professes complete indifference to her intended husband. She will not be seen speaking to him. She openly laughs at the sentiment that is the existence of true love. She sneers at moonlight walks, and keeps her engaged ring loose in her work-basket. Yet her feelings, such as they are, may be well calculated to stand the test of time and matrimony. It is, perhaps, more pleasing to watch the behaviour of the young girl who is delighted with her lover and her prospects. You are expected to congratulate her, not as a matter of form, but as it were spontaneously. You may see no great reason for congratulation. If a brilliant prospect is before her you may think a different prospect might have been yet more brilliant. Her charms, you think, are such that she is almost thrown away upon the commonplace object of her choice. You cannot see his perfections from her point of view, and would look forward to spending a lifetime in his company with anything but pleasure. But you cannot reveal such feelings to her. let your knowledge of her be ever so intimate. She would think you cruel, hard-hearted, nay, worse than all, matter-of-fact. The mere suspicion of common sense would destroy all the charm of the romance in her mind. She receives your congratulations with undisguised pleasure and evidently believes all you can possibly invent or say as to her good luck, her future happiness, her certainty of an exemplary husband. She would take it almost amiss if you hinted that the luck was all the other way, and that you look upon her lover as more fortunate than herself. She expects you to see through her eyes or not at all, and as she takes off her glove so you know that she wishes you to admire a diamond ring on her third finger, and to ask her for the photograph of her swain to place opposite to hers in your book. These little traits are shown only at the first. As time goes on she settles down to a more prosaic view of things. If you are in her confidence, she expects you to sit beside her and ask for biographical particulars concerning her intended, and to give her advice as to the management of her future household. After a longer interval even these topics cease to be touched, and she gradually becomes more like other people, always retaining a certain sense of her importance, and taking precedence in the family circle even of her elder sisters. But it is to members of her own sex that she is more especially interesting. Your partner at a ball or dinner-table, if you remark on another lady of the party, very often adds to her account the almost whispered remark that she is engaged. This is always said with a certain emphasis, as if it must be a point of the last importance. Though you should admire her yourself, the chances are that you do not feel particularly impressed by the information. Engaged, you reflect, does not mean married. But apparently, and to judge from the way the engagement is spoken of, it means even more; and if you venture to talk flippantly about love and marriage, you will probably be very shortly and severely reproved.

The behaviour of the engaged couple affords the idle spectator much food for amusing reflection; and not their behaviour only, but that of the family towards them. If they enter a room together, every one flies from it immediately as if they had the smallpox. If you come upon them in the library alone, you may not so much as pause to find your book, but must precipitately, retreat taking care to shut the door. The gentleman does not always seem to enjoy these conditions. He may not find conversation very ready to hand, and may even like the society of others of his own sex. He may look back regretfully to the time when he could talk to her sisters, or rather when they were still willing to talk to him. He may be so cold-blooded as to anticipate a time when he and his wife will see almost too much of each other. When they go out to walk or ride he may prefer the company of the elder sister, who is a housewoman; or of the younger, who sketches. He may like the singing of one, the wit of another, or possibly even the looks of a third. But he is not allowed to enjoy any of these things. Sisters who are loyal to each other would consider it shocking. He is bound to the one and the one only, and it is sad to see him sometimes when a stampede takes place at his coming, as he hopelessly looks after the retreating figures, and seats himself with an ill-suppressed yawn by the side of the engaged one. Hardly less trying is the fate of the lover who finds himself taken as a brother by the whole family at once, who has to kiss all his new sisters, and submit to the same familiarity, and even the same lectures, which their real brothers bear so badly. He cannot call them "girls" with a contemptuous accent on the word, nor can he shake himself loose from their embraces with "rubbish" or a stronger expression. They give him commissions to execute in town which their brothers have long since refused to undertake, and expect him to pay out of his own pocket for everything he gets them. In fact, he finds his position very unenviable; and, if he fails to divert their attention by bringing a friend upon the scene as a second victim to the family charms he probably offends his ladylove by confiding to her that he is not engaged to all her sisters as well as to her, and only intends to marry one of the family. In some houses, too, a different kind of trial awaits the happy pair. They are never left alone together. Some mothers keep up the chaperon system in all its rigour till the knot is indissolubly tied. Perhaps, much as they may dislike it, the mother is wise in this. Those stolen kisses are very sweet, those squeezes of the hand at parting, those brief glances, those chance meetings which have about them so much of a delightful, naughty flavour. In one respect, however, not even parents of this kind are hard-hearted. The young people can correspond, and, on the lady's side at least, this is no small privilege. Edwin does not find it easy perhaps to write letters which do not wear any air of business about them, and wastes much paper and ink in notes which he tears up unsent. But Angelina scribbles away. While she is thus engaged an awe-struck hush pervades the morning room. She must not be interrupted on any account. The sisters talk in a whisper, and if they wonder what on earth she can have to write in such quantities, they keep the wonder to themselves, only wishing their own turn may come soon. She covers side after side without a pause, and it is well if she does not cross.

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25	24 3 0	12 16 0	6 8 3	25	27 3 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
30	28 14 0	14 17 0	7 8 8	30	32 14 0	16 10 0	8 5 4
35	33 12 0	16 19 0	8 9 13	35	38 19 0	19 2 0	9 7 0
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